

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5304.

號十月七日一千八百零八年英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

日四初月六年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, London, Slave, E. C., George Street & Co., 50, Cornhill, Gurney & Gorde, Liggett's Circus, E.G. Davis, Hardy & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DEACON, & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 128, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAVILE & Co., Singapore. C. HEDDERSON & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MAZIO, MESSIA A. D. DE MELLO & Co., Shanghai. CAMPBELL & Co., ASHLEY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDDON & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and REILLY & WALTER, Foochow. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,500,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Hon. W. KENNICK.

Deputy Chairman.—A. MCILVER, Esq.

ADOLF ANDERSEN, Esq. H. DE G. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELLISS, Esq. H. HORRIS, Esq.

H. L. DALMATION, Esq. V. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIN MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

PIPPES, quite New Styles.

A Fine Assortment of Meerschaum PIPES.

Hongkong, July 6, 1880.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent "

" 12 " 5 per cent "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. A. M. GUBBAY in our Firm in India, China and England, ceased on and from the 1st December, 1879.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, June 18, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES MUSCHAMPE VICKERS in our Firm here and in China, ceased on 1st March, 1880.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 7, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Authority granted to Mr. A. J. NORONHA to sign our Firm for Preparation, is WITHDRAWN from this Date inclusive.

NORONHA & Co.

Hongkong, July 5, 1880.

NOTICE.

M. JAMES ELLES is hereby authorized to sign our Firm for Preparation on and after this Date.

ELLES & Co.

Amyo, 1st July, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDRIES, &c. from this Date under the Style and Title of FENWICK, MORRISON & CO.

GEO. FENWICK,
ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wan Chai, Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has to-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the New York BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

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Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5304.—JULY 10, 1880.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex. "MENELAUS."

A Invoice of MILNER'S
PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES
and
DEED CHESTS.

To be Sold at Manufacturer's Price.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY
CANVAS, all Number
FLAX SHAMING TWINE.

Ex. "HOPE"
WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos.
1 to 10.

RAVENS DUCK, and

DRILLS.

COTTON TWINE.

Ex. "RAPHAEL"
A Large Assortment of
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

DINNER SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES,
BREAKFAST SERVICES,
etc., etc., etc.

Ex. "ANCHISES,"
and
LATE ARRIVALS.

RUTHERFORD'S Extra All Long FLAX
CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Royal Navy CANVAS.
RUTHERFORD'S Best Boiled Do.

Engine COOLZA OIL.
English COTTON WASTE.

TOOK'S Patent PACKING.

FLAX PACKING.

HORN'S Best Russian CORDAGE.
Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.

Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th
and 3/8th.

HUBERK'S PAINTS and OILS.

TURPENTINE. Copal VARNISH.

French POLISH. SOFT SOAP.

OAKLEY'S Wellington KNIFE POWDER.

Plate POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.

BILLIARD CHALK. CUE TIPS.

Metallic TAPE LINES.

CHUBB'S Patent PADLOCKS,

TIN LOCKS,

Cupboard LOCKS,

Box LOCKS.

FIRE GRATES.

Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguishers.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Rodgers & Sons' CUTLERY.

Electro-plated WARE.

SUNTING and Bunting THREAD.

BUSA'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Pint
Bottles.

JEFFREY'S India PALE ALE, in Pint
Bottles.

CLARET—Chateau THIBOUTE.

LES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

Chateau LIEBOE.

Breakfast CLARET.

HAUT SAUTERNE.

SACCOMA'S White Seal SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHERRY.

Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.

Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the
Gallon.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

TOBACCOOS, and

CIGARS.

JOHN
MOIR & SONS,

CROSSL & BLACKWELL'S

and

AMERICAN

OIL MANS STORES.

SHIP HANDBERY
of
Every Description.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,
promptly executed.

MACKENZIE, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, July 7, 1880.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$10,000,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8 months.....\$10,000,000
April, 1880.....\$10,000,000

Directorate.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEISTERINE, Esq.

J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1880. 10c/20

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of
£10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20%
for cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Insur-
ances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 "

Annual Income £250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE
on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and on Hills of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
any class Lives up to £1,000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOSES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George the Third, A.D. 1790.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are pre-
pared to grant Insurance as follows—

Morries Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 20, 1872.

Mails.



THE CHINA MAIL.

Established 1842.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS will close—

For ILOILO.

For schooner Graciosa, at 8 a.m., on Mon-
day, the 12th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ,
AND LONDON.

Steamer

"Normandy"

is unavoidably POSTPONED until TO-
MORROW, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1880. 10c/12

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND
MELBOURNE (714 SINGAPORE).

Calling off the naval Port.

The Eastern and Aus-
tralian Mail Steam Co.'s

Steamer

"Normandy"

is unavoidably POSTPONED until TO-
MORROW, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1880. 10c/12

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For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ,
AND LONDON.</p

THE CHINA MAIL.

perfect independence, unconnected with very interest save that of the Government and the public. This is satisfactory—
if the enactment could only get put into force with all convenient despatch.

We learn that Mr. G. B. Emory, who has for several years past occupied the post of Agent to the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company, and for some time filled the same position for the Pacific Mail Company's Steamers, has been appointed Agent to the former Company at Yokohama, in place of Mr. Carter. It is also stated Mr. C. H. Haswell, from the Yokohama office, succeeds to the agency at this port. The transference of Mr. Emory will remove from our midst one of the most popular of our American residents, whose genial manners and genuine worth have drawn around him a large circle of friends. To those who remember the first concert at which Mr. Emory wielded a bow and "brought down the house," it will be unnecessary to speak of the great delight he has often occasioned to real lovers of music in this musical Colony. This accomplished amateur has for years been one of the great supporters of the musical entertainments held here, and his ready aid will be sadly missed by all. Our Yokohama friends may be congratulated upon their acquisition. Mr. Emory will carry with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances for his continued welfare and success in the new sphere of his duties.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow, seventh Sunday after Trinity:

Matins—Vespere, No. 4 Monk; Psalms, No. 67 and 68; Te Deum, Stainer; Jubilate, No. 103 Hymn; Anthem, "I will lift up mine eyes"; Hymn, No. 214.

Evensong—Te Deum, No. 69 and 70; Psalm; Cantate, No. 115 Monk; Deo Misericordia, No. 92 Monk; Hymn, 210; Hymn 18.

The Catholic Register of this date contains a very full account of the entertainment, reception and theatrical representation, given by the Shanghai Catholic Circle to Mr. A. de Silveira, the president of the Hongkong Catholic Circle. There were upwards of 400 persons present at the latter. Speeches expressive of the mutual satisfaction that the two Catholic Circles worked so well together and respected each other much were made, and the Editor of the Register, as a member of the Hongkong Catholic Circle and in the name of its members, offers to his Shanghai brethren his sincere thanks for this manifestation of Fraternal Love and Unity towards the worthy President of the Hongkong Catholic Circle.

A REMARKABLE case has just been before the Courts at Brisbane; it is reported in the papers to hand by the Australian mail, which arrived yesterday. In the case of Brooks v. F. H. Swanwick, the plaintiff, a prisoner, sought to recover £150, money that he had given in charge of defendant when the latter undertook his defence. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for £120 and interest. The case created much interest. After a verdict was given the attention of the Court was directed to defendant's brother, Sydney Swanwick, as interfering with Griffiths, Plaintiff's Counsel, to whom he had said in a threatening manner—"This is your doing, Mr. Griffiths." He then had his hand in his coat pocket. Judge Harding ordered his arrest, when a loaded revolver was taken from the pocket in which he had his hand; he also had a sheath knife on his person. The Judge ordered him to be imprisoned during his pleasure for contempt, and said he would give him twenty years if he could. Next day Swanwick sent a letter to the Judge humbly apologising for his conduct; he said that his conduct was caused by temporary aberration, and that he did not intend to shoot Griffiths, and he threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The Judge said he might renew the application ten years hence.

It may be useful to our home and other contemporaries to state that we have the very best reasons for asserting that Colonel Gordon, R. E., has gone to Peking with the understanding that he will not embarrass the British Government; and that, whether he resigns his commission or not (he is not at all likely to do so), he considers himself to be under no pledge not to take service with the Chinese Government. His position as a visitor to China, therefore, will be materially strengthened so far as any advice he may give in favour of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Russia. It is generally understood that he is of opinion that the present organization of the Chinese military system gives but slight hope of success against a military power like Russia; and even an attempt to weld together the old Chinese and modern Western systems would take years to produce a satisfactory result. The permanent reform of the Chinese army is a thing which can be effected by the Chinese themselves, and by them alone, as any efforts on the part of foreign organizers would be merely futile. Any reform in China must a radical change in the entire official system of the Empire; and this could not, it is feared, be done by any man under a lifetime. It would therefore appear that the unearched alleged to have been felt in St. Petersburg by the supposed departure of Gordon Paine for China, in India's capacity, has but little ground for its existence. Under present conditions, at all events, Gordon's visit appears to make for peace.

The attention of native merchants was first

drawn to the opium trade 26 years ago; but since then there has been every year a gradual increase in the quantity produced, though never till now, has this increase been so prominent. The probable yield of opium for the year 1879-80 was estimated at 6,000 cases, in 1869 the quantity was about 300 cases. Opium is also brought to Herat; and, altogether, it was reckoned that in 1879-80, 7,000 cases would be available for export through Bushire and Bandar Abbas to China and England. About five-sixths of the whole goes to China, most of the rest goes to England. Small quantities are exported also to Zanzibar and Turkey, and some is smuggled through Mooran and Beluchistan into the Indian frontier provinces—Pioneer.

There is evidently a serious mistake somewhere.

The Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, at a recent University dinner at the Town Hall, Melbourne, indicated that after relinquishing his present position he hoped to go home and retire from the service. The post is worth £10,000 per annum.

As to the Jesuits whom Lord Ripon is accused of being connected with, the *Catholic Register*, referring to the remarks of our morning contemporary relative to the Order of Jesuits that they have neither patriotism, nor honor, nor truth, nor loyalty, where the interests of the Church seem to demand the surrender of them, says—

This is a very reckless charge both as regards the Church and the Society of Jesus. Our apparently "prejudiced man" ought to prove, before he advances such a slanderous attack, that the interests of the Church really demand the surrender either of patriotism, or honor, or truth or loyalty, and that there is anything in the rules or traditions of the Society of Jesus that make the members of the society unpatriotic, dishonorable, truthless and disloyal citizens. Quoniam tandem.

The *Sydney Mail* writes—The announcement of Earl Cadogan, the Parliamentary under-secretary of the Colonial Office, at the dinner to the Queen and Premier, that he had been authorized to state that the Prince of Wales graciously regretted that he was unable to visit Australia, may be taken as an official notification for the present of the abandonment of all idea of the Prince's making the voyage.

Land and Water of 29th May has the following:

Perak is under a native ruler, advised by a British resident. A council composed of Europeans, Malays, and one Chinaman, transacts the state business, and everything works smoothly under the firm guidance of the resident.—Mr Hugh Low, C.M.G. He has professed a perfect order out of chaos. Public order is looked after by a very fine body of military police—Sikhs—recruited from northern India, many from the Afidis and other Khyber Pass tribes; tall, well-set-up men, armed with the Snider; and I think their term of service is two years in enlisting. These men, 400 in number, are under the command of Capt. Paul Swinburne, 45th Regt., assistant by Mr Walter, from, I think, the 27th, and their appearance and efficiency are perfect. It is quite refreshing to see them on parade, after looking on the swarms of dirty, leading brutes put up by the police of the various seaports in Singapore and Penang. There is also a small body of Malay police for general purposes, 100 in all.

Four Chinese sailors on board the Crusader were arrested in George-street, Sydney, on the night of the 29th May with a large quantity of smuggled cigars and tobacco in their possession. The men were fined next day. The police subsequently went to the arid and the vessel, and seized a quantity of cigar tobacco and cigars in the sailors' bunks.

The Report of Mr. Hodges, Chinese protector of Victoria, which has been presented to Parliament, shows that the number of Chinese in the colony has been decreasing during the last few years and is now supposed to be about 15,000 in the colony. There are fewer Chinese in Australia now than there were at one time in Victoria alone.

On June 2nd, petitions were presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Alderson, Mr. Arthur, from ladies of Liverpool and Birkenhead, also two from ladies in various parts of England, praying for the abolition of the opium traffic by the Government and the ratification of the Chelioo Convention.

At the closing meeting of the Free Church Assembly, on June 1, Professor Blackie said he heard the cry of thief yesterday afternoon, in Queen's Road, and saw the defendant running and pursued by complainants. He arrested the defendant and took him down town, money which proved to be the amount alleged to have been stolen. He said he did not steal it, but had picked it up in the street.

Defendant said some other boys stole the money and told him to run, so he ran. He has only been in the Colony a few days, and lives with a cousin at Wanchai.

One month's imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last seven days to be in solitary confinement.

CRIMEL-STEALING.

Wong Chap, a bullockier, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two chisels this morning.

Inspect of Police said that he was defendant talking to collector of old ware in Hollywood Road this morning, and he had reason to suspect him he searched him and found two chisels concealed beneath his girdle. He could not account for their possession.

Defendant now said that he had been employed by a man for some days who was engaged in getting his furniture and gave him the chisels to keep for wages, but he could not now find that man.

Pined 30, in default ten days—imprisonment with hard labour.

AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In the Mediterranean, it is not improbable that, should she prove in all respects satisfactory, she will go through the Canal, and probably the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

The doctor with which she would be able to move from place to place, and the special requirements of Captain E. H. Symonds, a former Naval Officer, would render it difficult to make her a valuable "Intelligence Department" for the China station, where a watchful eye is only too much wanted at the present time.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Hon. Alfred James Peter Lubynsky, the senior Fellow Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, died at his residence, Kelvin Lodge, near Brisbane, on the 13th ult., at the age of seventy. He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, London, May 8th, 1810, and shortly after proceeded to New South Wales, when he was appointed Resident-Judge of Moreton Bay, which appointment he held until the separation of Queensland in 1859, when he became a Resident-Judge and Justice in the Supreme Court, Sir James Cockle, who was appointed Chief Justice, by the Home Authorities. Up to within a few weeks of his decease he continued to exercise the functions of the Colonial Resident, though ill and infirm, though for several years he was quite incapable. He was a man of great energy, who had a lively mind, and was well known in the colony.

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An interesting memorandum on Persian opium is printed in a lately published report on the administration of the Persian Gulf Political Agency. For the last two or three years, the Persian Government have been exceeding in its importations, especially to guard against adulteration and to release its manufacture. And to a great extent they have been successful. A few years ago, a case of Persian opium weighing 1,000 lbs. would not fetch more than 100 dollars in China; the price is now realized range between 250 and 300 dollars. The attention of native merchants was first

turned to the opium trade 26 years ago; but since then there has been every year a gradual increase in the quantity produced, though never till now, has this increase been so prominent. The probable yield of opium for the year 1879-80 was estimated at 6,000 cases, in 1869 the quantity was about 300 cases.

Opium is also brought to Herat; and, altogether, it was reckoned that in 1879-80, 7,000 cases would be available for export through Bushire and Bandar Abbas to China and England. About five-sixths of the whole goes to China, most of the rest goes to England. Small quantities are exported also to Zanzibar and Turkey, and some is smuggled through Mooran and Beluchistan into the Indian frontier provinces—Pioneer.

There is evidently a serious mistake somewhere.

The Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, at a recent University dinner at the Town Hall, Melbourne, indicated that after relinquishing his present position he hoped to go home and retire from the service. The post is worth £10,000 per annum.

As to the Jesuits whom Lord Ripon is accused of being connected with, the *Catholic Register*, referring to the remarks of our morning contemporary relative to the Order of Jesuits that they have neither patriotism,

nor honor, nor truth, nor loyalty, where the interests of the Church seem to demand the surrender of them, says—

This is a very reckless charge both as regards the Church and the Society of Jesus. Our apparently "prejudiced man" ought to prove, before he advances such a slanderous attack, that the interests of the Church really demand the surrender either of patriotism, or honor, or truth or loyalty, and that there is anything in the rules or traditions of the Society of Jesus that make the members of the society unpatriotic, dishonorable, truthless and disloyal citizens. Quoniam tandem.

The *Sydney Mail* writes—The announcement of Earl Cadogan, the Parliamentary under-secretary of the Colonial Office, at the dinner to the Queen and Premier, that he had been authorized to state that the Prince of Wales graciously regretted that he was unable to visit Australia, may be taken as an official notification for the present of the abandonment of all idea of the Prince's making the voyage.

Land and Water of 29th May has the following:

Perak is under a native ruler, advised by a British resident. A council composed of Europeans, Malays, and one Chinaman, transacts the state business, and everything works smoothly under the firm guidance of the resident.—Mr Hugh Low, C.M.G. He has professed a perfect order out of chaos. Public order is looked after by a very fine body of military police—Sikhs—recruited from northern India, many from the Afidis and other Khyber Pass tribes; tall, well-set-up men, armed with the Snider; and I think their term of service is two years in enlisting. These men, 400 in number, are under the command of Capt. Paul Swinburne, 45th Regt., assistant by Mr Walter, from, I think, the 27th, and their appearance and efficiency are perfect. It is quite refreshing to see them on parade, after looking on the swarms of dirty, leading brutes put up by the police of the various seaports in Singapore and Penang. There is also a small body of Malay police for general purposes, 100 in all.

Four Chinese sailors on board the Crusader were arrested in George-street, Sydney, on the night of the 29th May with a large quantity of smuggled cigars and tobacco in their possession. The men were fined next day. The police subsequently went to the arid and the vessel, and seized a quantity of cigar tobacco and cigars in the sailors' bunks.

The Report of Mr. Hodges, Chinese protector of Victoria, which has been presented to Parliament, shows that the number of Chinese in the colony has been decreasing during the last few years and is now supposed to be about 15,000 in the colony. There are fewer Chinese in Australia now than there were at one time in Victoria alone.

On June 2nd, petitions were presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Alderson, Mr. Arthur, from ladies of Liverpool and Birkenhead, also two from ladies in various parts of England, praying for the abolition of the opium traffic by the Government and the ratification of the Chelioo Convention.

At the closing meeting of the Free Church Assembly, on June 1, Professor Blackie said he heard the cry of thief yesterday afternoon, in Queen's Road, and saw the defendant running and pursued by complainants. He arrested the defendant and took him down town, money which proved to be the amount alleged to have been stolen. He said he did not steal it, but had picked it up in the street.

Defendant said some other boys stole the money and told him to run, so he ran. He has only been in the Colony a few days, and lives with a cousin at Wanchai.

One month's imprisonment with hard labour, the first and last seven days to be in solitary confinement.

CRIMEL-STEALING.

Wong Chap, a bullockier, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two chisels this morning.

Inspect of Police said that he was defendant talking to collector of old ware in Hollywood Road this morning, and he had reason to suspect him he searched him and found two chisels concealed beneath his girdle. He could not account for their possession.

Defendant now said that he had been employed by a man for some days who was engaged in getting his furniture and gave him the chisels to keep for wages, but he could not now find that man.

Pined 30, in default ten days—imprisonment with hard labour.

AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In the Mediterranean, it is not improbable that, should she prove in all respects satisfactory, she will go through the Canal, and probably the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

The doctor with which she would be able to move from place to place, and the special requirements of Captain E. H. Symonds, a former Naval Officer, would render it difficult to make her a valuable "Intelligence Department" for the China station, where a watchful eye is only too much wanted at the present time.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Hon. Alfred James Peter Lubynsky, the senior Fellow Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, died at his residence, Kelvin Lodge, near Brisbane, on the 13th ult., at the age of seventy. He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, London, May 8th, 1810, and shortly after proceeded to New South Wales, when he was appointed Resident-Judge of Moreton Bay, which appointment he held until the separation of Queensland in 1859, when he became a Resident-Judge and Justice in the Supreme Court, Sir James Cockle, who was appointed Chief Justice, by the Home Authorities. Up to within a few weeks of his decease he continued to exercise the functions of the Colonial Resident, though ill and infirm, though for several years he was quite incapable. He was a man of great energy, who had a lively mind, and was well known in the colony.

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News by the Australian Mail.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, May 23.—In reply to a despatch of anti-Chinese, Sir Henry Parkes promised to communicate to the other Australian Governments to take the best course available.

June 10.—A public meeting, held at Newcastle, pledged itself to support any candidates promising to support Chinese prohibition bill.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne, June 9.—A report from the Chinese Protection Association shows that there are about thirteen thousand Chinese now in Victoria, and that the number has been decreasing for the past few years.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, June 9.—The Budget shows a deficit of £10,000,000 [£] and it is estimated that the deficiency for the ensuing year will be £9,000,000 [£].

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FAREWELL TO KOBE.

Farewell to dear Kobe, a lengthen'd farewell;
These eyes thy fond beauties may gladden no
more,
Yet oft shall the future be bound by thy spell.
When memory mirrors thy vanishing shore.

Late born of Japan (in the hour of her pride),
How bright and how fair is thy blossoming youth!
Be brighter and fairer thy ripe womanhood,
And rich the full autumn of ingarn'd truth.

Enthroned on the waves of thy crescent bay—
Ever lapsing thy fates, ever falling to rest;
Begirt by thy mountains, scattered and gray;
Of sides many-mottled, of sky-waving crest;

'Mid fields of camelia, azaleas and rose,
Thou sittest a Queen, as in fables of old;
A model of beauty, a thing of repose;
In rich silver-setting a picture of gold.

O, hasten the day, wake early the morn;
That shall bid superstitions, idolatries cease;
When thy mountains shall beat 'stead of brambles
and thorn.

The beautiful foot of the Herald of Peace!

Oh, when shall these seas and their thousand
soft isles—

Clap hands" in rejoicing for Jesus their
King?

His heel crush'd the Dragon, that subtly beguiles;
The blood of His cross quench'd its venomous
sting.

Soon, soon be that Cross on these summits
sprayed,

And spires, heaven-pointed, crown hill-side
and dell;

Jehovah in sweet halilgahs be praised,

And valleys re-echo the church-going bell.

Wake, arm of the Lord, in thine nitermost might;

Give the Gentiles to Jesus, who died for the lost;

Shed, Spirit benign, of thy hallowed light,

And breathe o'er the Nations a new Pentecost.

Farewell to dear Kobe, farewelled to kind friends;
Tow late was our meeting—too soon is it o'er;

May the blessing of Heaven long prosper your
ends,

Brim-filling each basket, overflowing each
store.

Be Honour and Truth still your lodestones and
guide,

Religion your polestar—the beacon on high;

Till reporting in peace by your native shores,

You mark and scour through the Saviour that
died.

"The rest that remaineth" above the far sky.

J. TAYLOR, D.D.

Kobe, June, 1880.

Mr. GLADSTONE bears the following testimony to the Book of Psalms:

"In that book for well-nigh three thousand years a play of saints has found its most refined and choice food, to such a degree, indeed, that the rank and quality of the saints' fame may in general be tested at least negatively by the height of its relish for them. There is the whole music of the human heart when touched by the hand of the maker in all its tones that whisper or that swell for every hope and fear, for every joy and pang, for every form of strength and languor, of disquietude and rest. There are developed all the innermost relations of the human soul to God, built upon the platform of love and sonship that had its foundations in the Messiah, while, in this particular and privileged book, it was permitted to anticipate his coming."

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

James Abraham Garfield was born November 19th, 1831, in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about fifteen miles from Cleveland. His father, Abraham Garfield, came from New York, but, like his mother, was of New England stock. James was the youngest of four children. The father died in 1833, leaving the family dependent upon Joshua R. Giddings. The old antislavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics towards the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence was taken advantage of in 1838 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins, and cast about for a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his Consulate at Montreal, and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of General Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field, without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the nomination Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. I have often heard him express regret that he did not help fight the war through, and say that he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time Congress met.

On entering Congress, in December, 1863, General Garfield was placed upon the committee on military affairs, with Schenck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates of the House and won a recognition which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow-members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome this prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both houses. His committee service during his second term was on the ways and means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the Congressional Library and sitting up late of nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held so firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the Liberals and Democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the Greenbacks and Democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashland district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the North. It has had but four members in half a century.

In the Fortieth Congress General Garfield was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In the Forty-first he was given the chairmanship of banking and currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial studies. His next promotion was to the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, which he held until the Democrats came into power in the House in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses of the Government. At all the political struggles in Congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters either house.

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General Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed from a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterwards to make room for the fast-growing library. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a centre of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in this district was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of 30 miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Here his wife spent all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington.

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When he was twenty-three years of age he concluded he had got about all there was to be had in the obscure crossroads academy. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the junior year. He got a life insurance policy assigned to it a gentleman as security for a loan to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. I have seen a daguerreotype of him taken about this time. It represents a rather awkward youth, with a shock of light hair standing straight up from a big forehead, and a frank, thoughtful face, of a very marked German type. There is not a drop of German blood in the Garfield family, but this picture would be taken for some Fritz or Carl just over from the Fatherland.

Before he went to college Garfield had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West

Virginia and Kentucky, where its founder Campbell had travelled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry. When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural that he should soon gravitate to the struggling little college of the young poet at Hiram, Portage county, near his boyhood's home. He became professor of Latin and Greek and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed president of the college.

During his professorship Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, whose acquaintance he had made while at the academy, where she was also a pupil. She was a quiet, thoughtful girl, of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, possessing a warm heart and a mind with the capacity of steady growth. The marriage was a love affair on both sides and has been a thoroughly happy one. Much of General Garfield's subsequent success in life may be attributed to the never-faltering sympathy and intellectual companionship of his wife and the stimulus of a loving home circle. The young couple bought a neat little cottage fronting on the college campus and began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts.

In 1859 the college president was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Portage and Summit. He did not resign his presidency, because he looked upon a few months in the Legislature as an episode not likely to change the course of his life. But the war came to alter all his plans. During the winter of 1861 he was active in the passage of measures for arming the State militia, and his eloquence and energy made him a conspicuous leader of the Union party. Early in the summer of 1861 he was elected colonel of an infantry regiment (the Forty-second) raised in Northern Ohio, many of the soldiers in which had been students at Hiram. He took the field in Eastern Kentucky and from that place hastened to join the army of General Buell, who had reached with his brigade in time to participate in the second day's fighting at Pittsburgh Landing. He took part in the siege of Corinth and in the operations along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In January, 1863, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland and bore a prominent share in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of that year. His last conspicuous military service was at the battle of Chickamauga. For his conduct in that battle he was promoted to a Major-Generalship.

The Congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old antislavery champion grew careless of the arts of politics towards the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. He was overconfident when he took the stump in 1863, and was surprised and routed by recruits, surprised and routed by rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, at Mekon.

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He had strong repugnance to disguise himself as a Chinese, as Manning did in 1811, and Huo and Gabels in 1845.

He wished, under his own name and without any colleague, to explore Tibet, and, if possible